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Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1789.

ON this motion ſome debate enſued. The gentlemen from South Carolina and Georgia oppoſed it, on the ground of its being partial—They contended that it would fall heavily and oppreſſively on thoſe ſtates, particularly on Georgia, and would be too odious to be endured—It would operate as a direct tax, which was impolitic at this time—Others, who were in favour of the tax contended, that there was an impropriety in introducing ſuch a clauſe in this bill becauſe it is foreign to the true nature of the bill. It was mixing human beings with goods, wares and merchandize in an improper manner—They thought it would be a proper ſubject for a diſtinct bill.

The motion was ſupported upon general principles—It was ſaid, that it was the prevailing expectation that ſome meaſure ſhould be entered into by the general government againſt the ſlave trade—That the Conſtitution itſelf was calculated upon this idea—and that unleſs ſuch a meaſure was taken, it would be ſuppoſed that inſtead of diſcouraging, it was meant tacitly to countenance this diſgraceful traffic—On the ground of policy, as well as humanity, it was contended, that the duty ought to be impoſed, and that it would tend to the real advantage of thoſe very ſtates, who moſt ſtrongly oppoſed it.—Their national policy was deeply concerned in the abolition of ſlavery—The practice was pernicious in a political and moral view, and tended exceedingly to diminiſh their relative ſtrength and importance.

Mr. PARKER at length however withdrew his motion, in order to introduce a ſeparate bill for the purpoſe of laying this tax.

A petition of John Fitch, relative to his ſteam boats, was preſented, and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a general bill to ſecure to authors, &c. the excluſive right of publiſhing and vending their inventions, &c. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 14.

The houſe went into a committee on the revenue bill.

Mr. Smith (Maryland) made a motion, which was ſeconded by Mr. Parker to allow a diſcount from the duties impoſed upon goods imported in American ſhips. [This occaſioned conſiderable debate] The motion was carried by 30 againſt 16, and the queſtion on the rate of the diſcount was carried in favour of 10 per cent.

The committee having gone through the bill, roſe and reported, and the Houſe ordered the ſame to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. MADISON from the committee appointed to confer with a committee from the Senate on the diſagreeing votes of the two Houſes, on the ſubject of titles, reported, that the committee of the Senate had informed them that the Senate would, for the preſent, addreſs the Preſident under the ſame ſtile and title as the Houſe of Repreſentatives had given him.

The Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 15,

Mr. BLAND from the committee appointed on the part of the Houſe, to confer with a committee of the Senate, upon deviſing an arrangement for the paſſing and completing bills, &c. made a report, which was read.

This report being lengthy and important, it was voted that on Monday next, the Houſe would reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, for the purpoſe of taking it into conſideration—Upon motion of Mr. Thatcher, it was ordered, that one hundred copies be printed for the inſpection of the members.

A committee conſiſting of Mr. Sylveſter, Mr. Wynkoop and Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, was appointed to confer with the committee of the Senate, upon the ſubject of newſpapers—The ſame committee was alſo authoriſed to receive propoſals from Printers, for performing the public buſineſs in that line.

Petitions from John Swain and Francis Childs, and Samuel and John Loudon, Printers, were read—and referred to the above committee—alſo the petition of A. M'Lean, read yeſterday.

A petition from Lieutenant Hinds, of the corps of invalids of Maſſachuſetts, was preſented by Mr. Partridge.

Another petition from the inhabitants of New-Jerſey, on the ſubject of their election of Repreſentatives, for the Congreſs of the United States, was read, and referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. Sherman aſked leave of abſence for ten days, which was granted.

Mr. Boudinot moved that the Houſe ſhould now come to a vote—That on Tueſday next the Houſe would reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, to take into conſideration the arrangement of the Executive Department. Which was done.

Mr. White introduced a reſolve of the legiſlature of the ſtate of Virginia, by which a tender is made to Congreſs of ten miles ſquare, in any part of that ſtate, which they may think proper to chooſe.

The impoſt bill as engroſſed was then read; but an amendment being moved and ſeconded, it was after ſome debate recommitted—The Speaker then left the chair, and the Houſe formed into a committee of the whole—the amendment provided for extending the duty on diſtilled ſpirits, Jamaica proof, and all other ſpirits imported from any other country whatever. This amendment being adopted, the committee roſe when the ſame was accepted by the Houſe, and the bill was paſſed to be engroſſed.

Mr. Madiſon then introduced a clauſe to be added to the bill providing for a limitation to the exiſtence of the act—this brought on a very intereſting debate, which continued without coming to any deciſion, till the adjournment.

SATURDAY, May 16,

Mr. Seney preſented to the Houſe an act of the legiſlature of Maryland, offering to Congreſs a tract of ten miles ſquare in any part of that ſtate, for the permanent ſeat of the federal government.

Mr. Sylveſter preſented a petition of Donald Campbell, praying a reimburſement of monies expended by him for the public, in the early part of the late war.

The houſe then reſumed the conſideration of the motion of Mr. Madiſon, for annexing to the bill for raiſing a revenue, a clauſe limiting its duration.

[The queſtion on this motion was largely and warmly debated on Friday.—The general argument in favour of the motion was, that it was incompatible with the ſpirit of the Conſtitution and the principles of republican government, to paſs a perpetual revenue law; that in the houſe of Repreſentatives was peculiarly veſted the power of applying to the pockets of the people for the means of ſupporting government. That this power was veſted for the wiſeſt purpoſes, and to protect our deareſt rights.—That it was in a great meaſure for theſe objects, that the houſe of Repreſentatives was conſtituted in their preſent form, and was diſtinguiſhed from the Senate by their ſuperior number, and the comparatively ſhort duration of their appointment.—The ſyſtem, it was ſaid, unleſs its continuance was expreſsly limited would become a perpetual one, and however oppreſſive it might be found in its operation, or enormous in its product, it would not be in the power of the Repreſentatives to leſſen it and lighten its burthens.—It would be in the power of the Preſident with one third of the Senate, to prevent at any time a repeal of the act, and a diminution of this independent fund, the extent of which, they might find convenient for the purpoſes of oppreſſion. This was throwing out of the hands of the people a delicate and important right, of which the houſe of Repreſentatives was the proper and only ſafe guardian.

Againſt the motion, it was argued, that we had great objects to accompliſh, and it was neceſſary that the means in the hands of government ſhould be co-extenſive with them. Theſe objects were various and unlimited, both in extent and duration; the means therefore ought not to be limited.—A laſting fund was neceſſary for the purpoſe of paying off the debts of the union—Unleſs adequate funds were provided, our creditors would looſe the remains of their confidence in the councils of the union. A revenue limited to a few years would not furniſh theſe funds; nothing but a long and proſperous operation of the ſyſtem could bring into the treaſury a quantity ſufficient to anſwer the large exiſting demands, together with the exigences of government.—If the duration of the means was limited, the limitation muſt be made upon a nice calculation of the objects in view, together with a ſtrict and determined approbation which we were not now in a capacity to make.]

This day the queſtion being called for on the motion, Mr. Lawrence demanded the yeas and nays—When Mr. Jackſon roſe to expreſs his approbation of the motion for the general reaſons given yeſterday. As the yeas and nays had been called, he thought it his duty now to explain his particular reaſons for that approbation—He ſaid he had as ſincere a wiſh to reſtore the decayed public credit as any man; but he did not think that making this law a perpetual one, would have that tendency.—The eſtabliſhment of the public credit depended upon a regular and permanent ſyſtem of honeſt policy—It would riſe from the virtue of the government and the general punctuality with which it performed its engagements. Can we, ſaid he, doubt our own virtue? Or do we ſuppoſe that a future legiſlature will be leſs virtuous than ourſelves? Ought we not rather to conclude that there will always be a diſpoſition in the Federal Legiſlature to do juſtice to themſelves, to the intereſts and univerſal expectations of the people?—If this be their general conduct, public credit will be inevitably re-eſtabliſhed in whatever manner funds are provided for the payment of debts—Sir, paſſing a revenue bill for two, three or five years, or forever will not affect credit.

It would be dangerous he thought to make this a perpetual bill—It might ſoon be neceſſary to alter it materially—The houſe were far from unanimouſly approving it—Some parts were very exceptionable to the members from the ſouthern ſtates, others again were diſagreeable to thoſe from the northern; ſome parts would bear hard on ſome of the ſtates; other parts would perhaps be oppreſſive upon others.—It was not, he ſaid, ſo much the public credit which was intereſted in the queſtion, it was the power and the right of this houſe and the privileges of the people; the bill would put too much power in the hands of the Senate. They muſt aſſent to a repeal, and they were ſo conſtituted, as that leſs confidence could be placed in them, it was neceſſary to aſſure ourſelves that their aſſent would be eaſily obtained. Their duration rendered them almoſt independant; and whatever might be the complaint of the people reſpecting the operation of the law, the Senate could not be ſuppoſed to feel them very ſenſibly.

But if the Preſident ſhould be averſe to a repeal, and one third of the Senate ſhould be of his opinion, it would be impoſſible for a majority in both houſes to effect it—This would create diviſions and jealouſies between the branches of government, and would tend to deſtroy mutual confidence between the Senators and Repreſentatives. It was better to prevent theſe difficulties by keeping as far as poſſible the power in that houſe where the Conſtitution intended it ſhould remain. He hoped that gentlemen would not eaſily part with a power which had been given to them for the protection of liberty; but would ſupport the motion for a limitation as a means of ſecuring it.

Mr. Fitzſimons was in favour of the limitation on Conſtitutional principles. He had no objection that the law ſhould continue in force till the debts were paid—it ought to be commenſurate with its object—He could not join with gentlemen who talked ſo much of the imperfection of the ſyſtem. He believed it was as free from defects as could poſſibly be expected. If it was not, he could ſee none of thoſe difficulties in making alterations and amendments which the gentlemen apprehended. He hoped the appropriations would be made before they left their ſeats, and that if the ſums were not found ſufficient, other funds would be provided.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid he would acquieſce in the motion laſt made for the ſake of accommodation.

Mr. Lee moved to ſtrike out the excepting clauſe in the motion, and was ſeconded by Mr. Livermore.

This queſtion was put, and the words ſtruck out.

Mr. Lawrence then moved for the previous queſtion, which was negatived.

The main queſtion on the original motion for a limitation of the bill was then put, and the yeas were entered on the journal.

For the motion, 41.—Againſt it, 8.

The clauſe for limitation being annexed to the bill, it was agreed that it ſhould continue and be in force from the 15th of the preſent month (June,) to the 1ſt of June, 1796. The bill then paſſed the houſe, and was ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

MONDAY, May 18, 1789.

The houſe went into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt, which was read a ſecond time.

The general deſign of this bill was to provide a temporary arrangement till the legiſlature ſhould have an opportunity of making a permanent eſtabliſhment for the collection of the revenue. It propoſed that where there were ſtate impoſts and regulations reſpecting the collection of the ſame in force, the regulations and the officers of theſe ſtates ſhould be made uſe of for federal purpoſes—But in thoſe ſtates where there were no eſtabliſhments of this kind, the impoſt ſhould be collected according to the laws and regulations of ſome other ſtate which Congreſs ſhould determine on.

Mr. Lawrence was apprehenſive that the ſyſtem reported, was radically bad and defective—It would, he ſaid, be improper to collect the general impoſt according to the laws of the ſeveral ſtates. He believed that the duties impoſed in the different ſtates were much lower than thoſe laid by this houſe, and he ſuppoſed the ſtate regulations having in contemplation a ſyſtem of impoſt upon a much lower ſcale than the federal ſyſtem, were not properly calculated for it—The modes of collection in the different ſtates alſo were very diſſimilar—and as probably the ſyſtems in ſome of the ſtates might be more unpopular and more liable to abuſes than in others, there would be a great inequality in the general collection, and the merchants in ſome parts would pay more than their proportion to the federal treaſury—He obſerved alſo that in ſome ſtates, duties were laid according to the value of the goods at the time and place of exportation; in others, according to their price at the time and place of importation. This would create another inequality very unjuſt and oppreſſive. In ſome ſtates the duties were paid in paper money, in ſome in ſpecie, in others perhaps certificates. Theſe were ſome of the difficulties which occurred to his mind. He wiſhed that the government would ſet out in the firſt inſtance with a general and original ſyſtem of regulations, operating uniformly, and embracing all the ſtates and all objects alike. It was vaſtly preferable to the adopting ſuch an imperfect, irregular plan, one in which there muſt be ſo many alterations before it could be put into execution. He ſuppoſed that ſuch a ſyſtem as he wiſhed would ſoon be reported by the ſame committee, and thought it beſt that the conſideration of the one before the committee ſhould be poſtponed.

Mr. Huntington was oppoſed to the bill on the ſame grounds; as he came from a ſtate in which no impoſt law exiſted, he was confident that this regulation would be very unpopular there—He could not approve of a ſyſtem ſo diſjointed and unequal—He could not think that any ſtate would be contented to receive laws and regulations from New-York or any other part of the union—In his ſtate he knew it would excite diſagreeable apprehenſions and jealouſies—It would be difficult, perhaps impoſſible to adapt the revenue laws of one ſtate to the ſituation of another—In New-York, for example the collection of the revenue was ſimple from its local ſituation, and a leſs numerous ſet of proviſions might be neceſſary than in the ſtate of Connecticut, whoſe ſituation was different.—He feared that the operation of this bill, if it paſſed, would create confuſion.

Mr. Jackſon thought Congreſs would by no means ſave time by paſſing a temporary law on the plan propoſed, for it was ſo defective, ſo irregular, that it would occaſion great debates and be ſubjected to many amendments. He ſuggeſted alſo that it would not be proper to adopt the ſtate regulations, as many of them were inconſiſtent with the Conſtitution—In ſome paper money was receivable for duties—He did not wiſh to ſee the United States deceived into an obligation to receive the depreciated currency of any ſtate.

Mr. Vining (Delaware) was alſo oppoſed to the bill on the principles before ſuggeſted—He thought that the idea of the ſtates of Delaware, New-Jerſey, and Connecticut receiving laws from any other ſtate, was an inſurmountable objection to the ſyſtem. He then moved for the committee to riſe.

Mr. White ſeconded the motion of Mr. Vining.

And the queſtion being put it was carried, and the committee roſe, and the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Parker, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill to lay a tax on the importation of ſlaves prior to the year 1808.

The houſe took up the conſideration of the report of the joint committee reſpecting proper rules to be eſtabliſhed between the two houſes, for the enrollment, atteſtation, publication and preſervation of the acts of Congreſs, and to regulate the mode of preſenting addreſſes, and other acts, to the Preſident of the United States; and having made ſome progreſs therein, roſe, and the houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 19.

A meſſage from the Senate was preſented by their Secretary at the bar of the houſe, informing that the Senate had appointed Mr. Lee to join a committee from the Repreſentatives to preſent to the Preſident the bill reſpecting oaths of office.

The houſe accordingly appointed Mr. Partridge and Mr. Floyd a committee for that purpoſe.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the order of the day.

Mr. Boudinot brought forward a plan for the arrangement of the executive departments. He introduced it by ſome general obſervations on the ſtate of the ſeveral great officers under the confederation; he obſerved that a new arrangement was now neceſſary, as thoſe officers were not properly any longer in exiſtence, and if they were, they could not in the preſent ſtructure be taken as models for a new eſtabliſhment; he then moved as the firſt clauſe in the reſolution, that a ſecretary of finance be appointed for the purpoſes, and with the powers therein deſcribed.

Mr. Benſon ſeconded the general propoſitions, but did not agree in the propriety of entering into the particulars of the arrangement, till the houſe had determined the general queſtion, how many departments ſhould be eſtabliſhed. He therefore moved as an amendment that there ſhould be three great departments eſtabliſhed for the aid of the executive magiſtrate; to wit, the department of the foreign affairs, the department of the treaſury, and the department of war.

This motion was after ſome debate withdrawn in favour of one made by Mr. Madiſon, to this effect: Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee there ſhould be eſtabliſhed for the aid of the chief magiſtrate in executing the duties of his ſtation, the following departments; to wit: A department for foreign affairs, at the head of which ſhall be an officer called the Secretary of the United States for foreign affairs; that there ſhould be a department of the treaſury, at the head of which ſhall be, &c. and a department of war, at the head of which, &c. To be nominated by the Preſident, and appointed by him, with the advice and conſent of the Senate; and removable by the Preſident.

It was moved as an amendment to this reſolution to annex another clauſe, providing a department for domeſtic affairs, and ſeveral reaſons were ſuggeſted to prove the preſent and the encreaſing neceſſity of ſuch an eſtabliſhment. But this motion was afterwards for the preſent withdrawn.

It was moved to make a diviſion of the queſtion, and that ſeparate queſtions ſhould be taken on the ſubject of each department. The queſtion on the firſt being put, was carried.

On the clauſe rendering the heads of departments removable by the Preſident, a conſiderable debate aroſe.

The objections were, that giving the power of removal to the Preſident, would render vain and uſeleſs the conſtitutional proviſion for impeachment, and that it would convey a dangerous authority to the firſt magiſtrate. It was alſo obſerved, that if the Preſident had this power, it ought at leaſt to be tempered and qualified by the advice and conſent of the Senate; for it was proper that the ſame power which created, ſhould remove officers.

In anſwer to theſe objections it was ſaid, that the mode of impeachments provided by the conſtitution, reſpected only officers of a particular nature, and did not extend to the executive departments in general; that the ideas of bringing all the inferior officers employed in the adminiſtration of government before the Senate, by impeachments, was too abſurd to be admitted: That it was neceſſary, to the reſponſibility of the Preſident, that he ſhould have the controul over the office of his own appointment.—

It was alſo obſerved, as to the laſt objection, that if the conſent of the Senate in every removal and change of officers was made neceſſary, it would render it expedient for the Senate to be conſtantly aſſembled

A queſtion was then taken, whether the Preſident ſhould have the ſole power of removal, and it was carried in the affirmative by a large majority.

The queſtion was then put, whether there ſhould be a treaſury department, and was carried in the affirmative. Adjourned.

(To be Continued)

VIENNA, March 4.

THE rumour of an approaching peace has on a ſudden ſubſided. We are informed that news is received from Conſtantinople purporting that the Porte is more reſolutely determined than ever to proſecute the war, and to recover what ſhe had loſt in the former campaigns. Beſides, it is now certain that both powers are preparing to renew hoſtilities upon the frontiers. A body of Turks have already formed an encampment behind Birbir, and are beginning to entrench themſelves. In Boſnia there are greater movements than ever. The deputies which that province ſent to demand aſſiſtance from the Grand Signior, received for anſwer, that orders would be diſpatched from Conſtantinople for producing the heads of all the commanders of the troops in Boſnia, if they ſhould not in a ſhort time recover from the Germans the towns of Dreſnik, Dubitza, and Novi.

Letters from Smyrnia, of the 18th of February, informs us, that the Turks have already begun to make incurſions on our frontiers, but have hitherto reaped no advantage.

TANGIERS, February 15.

ON the 13th inſtant the Pacha of this city aſſembled all the conſuls to inform them of the pacific diſpoſitions of his maſter, which are more fully explained by a letter written in Italian, by order of his maſter, to the ſaid conſuls, to the following purport:

"Sirs, his Majeſty deſires me to aſſue you, that he is at peace with all nations, both thoſe who have their conſuls in this empire, and thoſe who have none, as Germany, Ruſſia, Malta, Pruſſia, &c. When any nation is deſirous of breaking this peace, and going to war, they ſhall be allowed four months, as I have before informed you, by order of his majeſty, and now confirmed by the preſent, of which you will inform the other nations.

(Signed) FRANCO CHIAPE.

Mequenez, February 7, 1789.

ZARA, (Venetian Dalmatia) Feb. 26.

THE chevalier Emo is cruiſing with his fleet between the Archipelago and the Mediterranean; he is, it is ſaid, furniſhed with ſecret inſtructions relative to the war between the two Imperial powers and the Porte; and they add, that an alliance ſubſiſts between thoſe two powers and the Republic.

LISBON, February 10.

BY advices from Coimbra, Chaves, and other places, we learn, that the winter has been very rigorous, and that the froſt and ſnow have done a great deal of hurt, eſpecially to the orange and citron trees. A great flock of ſwans (a circumſtance that denotes the ſeverity of the ſeaſon) has been ſeen on the river of Lino—ſuch another inſtance is not remembered in this country.

LONDON, March 16.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, February 25.

"ABOUT a month ago two diviſions of bombardiers and gunners who had ſerved in the campaign againſt the Turks, returned here from Semlin. Theſe troops expected that they ſhould be ſent againſt the Infidels no more, and were preparing to march towards the North, when on a ſudden they received orders to march towards Boſnia this morning at five o'clock. We have before ſaid, that the operations of next campaign will be carried on with the greateſt ardour in Boſnia, Moldavia, and Waſſachia. In conſequence of which we ſee, by the orders ſent to many battalions and ſquadrons, that Marſhal Loudohn will have a much larger number of forces under his command this year than he had the laſt.

We have obſerved, that notwithſtanding the calamitous ſtate of the times, and the great contributions which are required to defray the expences of the war, the carnival in this capital was very brilliant."

Extract of a letter from Windſor, March 23.

"On Saturday the 14th inſt when the Royal Family came through the town, the King went on horſeback, and held his hat in his hand. He ſeems on every occaſion, deſirous of expreſſing his gratitude to his people, for ſhewing due ſenſe of their own happineſs."

TREATY *of* DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE *between his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, and his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia.*

THEIR Majeſties, the King of Great Britain and the King of Pruſſia, being animated with a ſincere and equal deſire to improve and conſolidate the ſtrict union and friendſhip, which, having been tranſmitted by them by their anceſtors, ſo happily ſubſiſting between them, and to concert the moſt proper meaſures for ſecuring their mutual intereſts, and the general tranquility of Europe, have reſolved to renew and ſtrengthen theſe ties by a treaty of Defenſive Alliance; and they have authoriſed for this purpoſe, (to wit,) his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, the Sieur Joſeph Ewart, his Envoy extraordinary at the Court of Berlin; and his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, the Sieur Ewald Frederick Count de Hertzberg, his Miniſter of State, and of the Cabinet, Knight of the order of the Black Eagle; who, after reciprocally communitating their full powers to each other, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. There ſhall be a perpetual, firm, and unalterable friendſhip, defenſive alliance and ſtrict and inviolable union, together with an intimate and perfect harmony and correſpondence between the ſaid moſt Serene Kings of Great Britain and Pruſſia, their heirs and ſucceſſors, and their reſpective kingdoms, dominions, countries and ſubjects, which ſhall be carefully maintained and cultivated;——ſo that the contracting powers ſhall conſtantly employ, as well their utmoſt attention, as alſo thoſe means which Providence has put in their power, for preſerving at the ſame time the public tranquility and ſecurity, for maintaining their common intereſts, and for their mutual defence and guaranty againſt every hoſtile attack; the whole in conformity to the treaties already ſubſiſting between the High Contracting Parties, which ſhall remain in full force and vigour, and ſhall be deemed to be renewed by the preſent treaty, as far as the ſame ſhall not be derogated from, with their own conſent, by poſterior treaties, or by the preſent treaty.

Art. II. In conſequence of the engagement contracted by the preceding article, the two High Contracting Parties ſhall always act in concert for the maintainance of peace and tranquility; and in caſe either of them ſhould be threatened with a hoſtile attack by any power whatever, the other ſhall employ his moſt efficacious good offices for preventing hoſtilities, for procuring ſatisfaction to the injured party, and for effecting an accommodation in a conciliatory manner.

Art. III. But if thoſe good offices ſhould not have the deſired effect in the ſpace of two months, and either of the two High Contracting Parties ſhould be hoſtilely attacked, moleſted, or diſturbed, in any of his dominions, rights, poſſeſſions, or intereſts, or in any manner whatever, by ſea or land, by any European power, the other contracting party engages to ſuccour his ally without delay, in order to maintain each other reciprocally in the poſſeſſion of all the dominions, territories, towns, and places which belonged to them before the commencement of ſuch hoſtilities; for which end, if his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhould happen to be attacked, his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain ſhall furniſh to his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, a ſuccour of 16,000 infantry, and 4000 cavalry; and if his Britannic Majeſty ſhould happen to be attacked, his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia ſhall likewiſe furniſh to him a ſuccour of 16,000 infantry and 4000 cavalry; which reſpective ſuccours ſhall be furniſhed in the ſpace of two months after requiſition made by the party attacked; and ſhall remain at his diſpoſal during the whole continuance of the war in which he ſhall be engaged. The ſuccours ſhall be paid and maintained by the required power, wherever his ally ſhall employ them; but the requiring party ſhall ſupply them in his dominions with ſuch bread and forage as may be neceſſary, upon the footing to which his own troops are accuſtomed.

It is nevertheleſs agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that if his Britannic Majeſty ſhould be in the caſe of receiving the ſuccour in troops from his Pruſſian Majeſty, his Britannic Majeſty ſhall not employ them out of Europe, nor even in the garriſon of Gibraltar.

If the injured and requiring party ſhould prefer ſuccours in money to land forces, he ſhall have his choice; and in caſe of the two High Contracting Parties furniſhing to each other the ſtipulated ſuccours in money, ſuch ſuccours ſhall be computed at 100,000 florins Dutch currency per annum for 1000 infantry, and at 130,000 florins, of the like value, for 1000 cavalry per annum, or in the ſame proportion by the month.

Art. IV. In caſe the ſtipulated ſuccours ſhould not be ſufficient for the defence of the requiring power, the required power ſhall augment them, according to the exigency of the caſe, and ſhall aſſiſt the former with his whole force, if circumſtances ſhall render it neceſſary.

Art. V. The High Contracting Parties hereby renew, in the moſt expreſs terms, the proviſional treaty of Defenſive Alliance, which they concluded at Loo on the 13th of June, in the preſent year, and they again engage and promiſe to act, at all times, in concert, and with mutual confidence, for maintaining the ſecurity, independence, and government of the Republic of the United Provinces, conformably to the engagements which they have lately contracted with the ſaid Republic; that is to ſay, his Britannic Majeſty, by a treaty concluded at the Hague, on the 15th of April, 1788, and his Pruſſian Majeſty, by a treaty ſigned the ſame day at Berlin, which the ſaid High Contracting Parties have communicated to each other.

And if it ſhall happen that, by virtue of the ſtipulations of the ſaid treaties, the High Contracting Parties ſhould be obliged to augment the ſuccours to be given to the States General, above the numbers ſpecified in the ſaid treaties, or to aſſiſt them with their whole force, the ſaid High Contracting Parties will concert together upon all that may be neceſſary relative to ſuch augmentation of ſuccours to be agreed on, and to the employment of their reſpective forces for the ſecurity and defence of the ſaid Republic.

In caſe either of the ſaid High Contracting Parties ſhould, at any time hereafter be attacked, moleſted, or diſturbed, in any of his dominions, rights, poſſeſſions or intereſts, in any manner whatever, by ſea or by land, by any other power, in conſequence and in hatred of the articles or ſtipulations contained in the ſaid treaties, or of the meaſures to be taken by the ſaid Contracting Parties reſpectively, in virtue of thoſe treaties, the other Contracting Party engages to ſuccour and aſſiſt him againſt ſuch attack, in the ſame manner, and by the ſame ſuccours as are ſtipulated in the 3d and 4th articles of the preſent treaty; and the ſaid Contracting Parties promiſe, in all ſimilar caſes, to maintain and guarantee each other in the poſſeſſion of all the dominions, towns and places, which belonged to them reſpectively before the commencement of ſuch hoſtilities.

Art. VI. The preſent treaty of Defenſive Alliance ſhall be ratified by each party, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix weeks, or ſooner, if it can be done.

In witneſs whereof, we the underwritten, being authoriſed by the full powers of their Majeſties the Kings of Great Britain and of Pruſſia, have in their names ſigned the preſent treaty, and have thereto ſet the ſeals of our arms.

Done at Berlin, the 13th of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1788.

(L. S.) Joſeph Ewart.
(L. S.) Ewald Frederic Comte de Hertzberg.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, March 4.

"The ſearch after the authors of the project for ſetting fire to the Ruſſian fleet has not yet ſucceeded.

"The Empreſs of Ruſſia having again demanded the twelve ſhips of the line which by treaty ſhe was to be furniſhed with, in caſe of being obliged to make another campaign, the following are ordered to be ready to ſail as ſoon as the weather will permit; L. Fionie, la Scelande, l'Etoile-du Nord, le Prince Frederick, l'Elephant, la Juſtice, l'Indigent, le Mars, la Princeſſe Louiſe-Auguſte, le Diſhmars, l'Oldenbourgh, and the frigates la Moen, le Fredericſwœrn, and le Cronbourg. It is imagined this fleet will be commanded by Vice-Admiral Fontenay.

Benſenſtierna the Swediſh emiſſary, who had bribed the Captain to burn the Ruſſian men of war, in the harbour of Copenhagen, did not eſcape out of that city, but took refuge in the houſe of the Swediſh Miniſter, who, from fear of what the mob might do to him, delivered up the criminal. He is now priſoner in the citadel of Copenhagen, and will probably meet with that ſevere doom which ſuch nefarious acts deſerve.

Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales gave a final anſwer to the Lords and Gentlemen Commiſſioners from the two Houſes of Parliament of Ireland. We underſtand that his Royal Highneſs thanked the Parliament in the moſt gracious manner for the flattering confidence which they had been pleaſed to place in him, a confidence which it would be the ambition of his life to merit; and then he joyfully informed them of his Majeſty's having reſumed the exerciſe of the Royal Authority, which of courſe ſuperceded the purpoſe of their delegation.

A letter from Geneva, by way of Paris, gives an account that the late Revolution, by which the former principles of the Republic are reſtored, was effected with very great facility. The diſcontents ariſing from the price of corn might have paſſed over without any conſequences, if an inhabitant named De Lor, a perſon of intrepidity, had not given a direction to the public ferment. De Lor, paſſing the ſide of a centinel, ſeized on his muſket, and triumphantly ſhewing it to his companions, recommended to them to arm in a ſimilar manner; two ſoldiers were immediately after diſarmed and caſt into the Rhone. De Lor, with a few aſſociates, then attacked the gate of Cornavian, guarded by 50 men and a Lieutenant, where they received their fire for ſome time; but having killed three of the military, and wounded the officer in the thigh, they became maſters of the gate. In every other rencounter the people were victorious, and De Lor, their chief, is ſaid to have killed a Captain Fatio (at the head of two companies, who were ordered to fire) by a ſtroke of a muſquet, by which his ſkull was fractured. Two ſoldiers at his ſide being likewiſe killed, the remainder fled precipitately.

Inſcription on a rectangular ſign-board, by a watch-maker, in the High-ſtreet, Oxford, (lately put up)—

HERE are fabricated and renovated, trochiliac horologes, portable and permanent, linguaculous or taciturnal; whoſe circumgirations are performed by internal ſpiral elaſtic, or extenſive pendulous plumbages: diminutives ſimple or compound inveſted with aurent or agent integuments.—On the other ſide,

Here ſons of ſcience and the muſes friend
May find a younger brother to attend,
Who humbly hopes he may their watches mend.

A letter from Liſbon, dated March 12, ſays, "The news of the complete recovery of his Britannic Majeſty is juſt now received here, and with great joy at Court. The Chevalier de Pinto, now prime miniſter in the foreign department, ſhed tears on the occaſion. The factory here will celebrate this great event in a moſt feſtive manner. The Queen felicitates the Britiſh ſovereign and his court, in letters of her own hand writing, and with ſincere joy."

BOSTON, May 22.

ON Friday laſt arrived at New York, the ſhip Jenny, Capt. Thomſon, from the Eaſt Indies, belonging to Meſſrs. Lynch and Stroughton, merchants in New-York; ſhe is ſaid to have brought a very valuable cargo. It is not a little remarkable that the before mentioned veſſel performed her voyage from New-York to the Eaſt Indies, and back to New York again, in the ſpace of 14 months.

NEW-LONDON, May 22.

A LETTER received by Philip Dejean, Eſq; agent for the French marine reſiding here, informs, that the Dauphin of France is dead.—The ſame letter adds, that the laſt winter was ſo rigorous in France, that in January people were walking on the ice in the harbour of Iſle de Rhee, from one ſhip to another, a thing unknown before; and when the wind began to blow, it caſt an immenſe number of veſſels on the coaſt;—the loſs on the river Bourdeaux was calculated at three or four millions livres. The damage done in the interior parts of the kingdom is ſo conſiderable, that it was difficult to calculate it; the States General were to aſſemble the firſt of March, compoſed of 1,200 members, viz. 400 of the nobility, 200 clergy, and 6000 of the commons.

NEW-YORK, May 27.

THIS morning at five o'clock, the preſident ſet off in his barge, to meet Mrs Waſhington at Elizabeth-Town Point.

May 29. On Wedneſday arrived the Lady of the Preſident of the United States. The company embarked at Elizabeth-Town Point about half paſt 12 o'clock, and arrived at Peck's Slip, in 70 minutes. As the barge paſſed the battery a ſalute of eleven guns was given. On its arrival at Peck's Slip, his Excellency's carriage waited, in which the Preſident and Lady were conducted to their reſidence, amid the acclamation of a revering multitude.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman on board an Engliſh Eaſt India ſhip, dated at St. Helena, the 15th March laſt.

"We arrived at this place on the 19th inſtant, in two months and thirteen days from China, bound to London, where we left the following American ſhips.—The Canton, the Jenny, the General Waſhington, and the Aſia, which were to ſail the 1ſt of February. Capt. Metcalf, of your city, left Macoa, nearly at the ſame time that we ſailed from China; and it was reported, was homeward bound. This, however, was uncertain, as he had a quantity of opium, which he wiſhed to diſpoſe of in ſome of the Ladrone iſlands. Though the Chineſe are exceſſively fond of this article, yet they forbid the ſale of it, under heavy penalties."

We have received an Eaſt-India newſpaper printed at Calcutta, of the 5th January laſt, from which the following intelligence is copied,—a knowledge of which may be ſome ſervice to our merchants who are concerned in the trade to China.

CALCUTTA.

The Nonſuch from China arrived in the river on Saturday—ſhe left Canton the 20th of November—We are favoured with the following intelligence brought by the Nonſuch:

Wheat and other grain has fallen very low at China, ſo much as to occaſion a loſs of almoſt 50 per cent.

The ſhip Pince of Wales lately arrived from the N. W. coaſt with furs.

Opium has riſen from 330 to 380 dollars per cheſt.

Cotton at 17 tales.

The quantity of ſpecie in Canton this year is immenſe, but it is thought that the ſupercargoes will be under the neceſſity of raiſing exchange next year to the old plan, otherwiſe a ſcarcity may be the conſequence.

FREDERICK-TOWN, May 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Old-Town, to his friend here, dated May 6, 1789.

IT pleaſes me much to find the Potowmack navigation in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate. I arrived here, on my way to the Weſtern country. This place puts me very much in mind of a ſea-port, ſo many ſailors or rather boat men, in their ſhort jackets and caps walking the ſtreets, and the maſters running up and down, diſpoſing of their cargoes of rum, wine, &c. and purchaſing wheat and bacon to take down again. Since the navigation of the Potowmack is ſo far advanced, we have great reaſon to hope the work will be fully completed, and then the country about the head of the Potowmack will flouriſh amazingly."

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in North-Britain, to a gentleman reſiding in one of the middle ſtates, dated Feb. 9, 1789.

NOTWITHSTANDING the immenſe bankruptcies laſt year, yet Britain, to my ſurpriſe, is in a flouriſhing way. Ireland, is alſo riſing faſt, and never was in a more flouriſhing condition, owing to her extended and increaſing manufactures, which ſhe has encouraged, not only by bounties, but by heavy protecting duties.

"The Dublin Society gave at leaſt £. 25,000 ſterling per annum in premiums and bounties, and the truſtees for encouraging fiſheries and manufactories in Scotland, diſtribute about £. 15,000 ſterling per annum. Mills for ſpinning long and combed wool have been erected at Derby, Glaſgow, &c to go by water; and a mill for ſpinning flax and hemp by water is erected at Darlington, in the north of England. When this laſt comes to be general, I don't know what the ſpinners of linen yarn in Scotland will do. Corn and flax mills, &c. are erecting, where there is no water to drive them; they are to go by ſteam engines. There are juſt now models of jeanies, or little hand-machines to ſpin 40 or 50 threads at a time of linen yarn, laid before the truſtees office here. Cloth now can be wove, by one man, ſeven yards wide, and an attempt is juſt now trying to make looms work by water.

"The improvements making in machinery in Britain for the reduction of labour are very many. In a country ſo full of hands I think it muſt be hurtful at laſt; but in America ſuch machines would be a great benefit. Your duties on imported goods of 2½, and 5 and 7½ per cent. are ſcarcely equal to our cuſtom-houſe fees I am hopeful, however, that your new government will be the means of making you more reſpected in Britain, where, though you are their very beſt cuſtomers, their papers are continually loading you with opprobrious names, and deſcribing you as in a very miſerable ſituation"

The foregoing letter proves to the people of the United States, the increaſing advantages of manufacturing by machines, and at this criſis it will be a great public ſatisfaction to hear, that the ingenious Mr. ROBERT LESLIE, a native of Maryland, has commenced A MUSEUM in Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of collecting every model, drawing or deſcription of any machine, implement or tool, which is employed in foreign countries in manufactures or the uſeful arts. Mr. Leſlie has been ſome years a member of the reſpectable company of watch and clock-makers in this city, and has given ſeveral proofs of dexterity and ſkill in that curious buſineſs of MECHANISM.

RICHMOND, June 11.

A LONDON paper mentions, that it is ſaid a negotiation has for ſome time paſt been on the tapis in London, for the exchange of Canada with France, for the iſlands of Guadaloupe and Marie Galante in the Weſt Indies. Various opinions are formed reſpecting the expediency and advantages that may accrue to Great Britain by this exchange. The iſland, or more properly ſpeaking, the iſlands of Guadaloupe, are, for their ſize, reckoned of the moſt productive in the Weſt Indies; they produce at preſent annually from 60 to 70,000 hogſheads of ſugar, beſides great quantities of ginger, &c. and if they were fully wrought or cultivated, it is ſaid, double the produce might be obtained; the air in them is ſalubrious. The inhabitants are generally eſtimated at 4000 whites, and 30,000 negroes.

On the 22d ult. the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, proceeded to the inveſtigation of the facts ſtated in the petition of Dr. Ramſey, and after a full and impartial diſcuſſion of the ſubject, the Houſe reſolved that Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, was a citizen of the United States ſeven years prior to his election, and conſequently was eligible to a ſeat in that Houſe. The queſtion was decided (after an intereſting debate) by calling the yeas and nays, and there was but one diſſentient in the Houſe.

Thurſday the 28th ult. died ſincerely regretted by all who had the happineſs of his acquaintance, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. JAMES SWAINE *of Charles-City; whoſe character was ſo amiable in every reſpect as to merit the higheſt eulogium.—He met death and all its terrors with a truly Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation, and ſeem'd rather to fall into a balmy ſleep than into the icy arms of death.*

In mourning garbs, ye muſes now be clad,
And ſpend *this year* in lamentation ſad;
For JAMES too quickly from this world is fled,
And SWAINE lies mould'ring with the ſilent dead!
Let light'nings glare, and awful thunder roar,
And earth's foundation ſhake, for he's no more;
Gentle and kind, bounteous and ſincere,
His breaſt was peace, no rancour harbour'd there:
Friend to the friendleſs, to the Orphan kind,
The Widow's ſtay, and good to all mankind;
Tir'd of a world unworthy of his ſtay;
O'er Lethe's bounding waves *he ſail'd away:*
Methinks I ſee him on the Elyſian ſhore,
Smiling at life's tempeſtuous voyage that's o'er,
And now beck'ned by angels from above,
He mounts on high ſupported by their love;
Thro' Heaven's expended arch, he wings his way,
To the bleſt regions of eternal day. H.

FROM LINDSAY'S MARINE LIST,

NORFOLK, June 1, 1789.

This day arrived in Hampton road the brig Betſey, Captain Bright, from New-York, bound to Alexandria; on the 29th ult. ſpoke the ſchooner ———, Simmons, maſter, who had been drove to ſea in a ſevere gale of wind from the Delaware, during the gale loſt her rudder and both anchors; ſhe appeared to be Bermuda built, and was about 15 leagues from land, Cape Henlopen bearing N. N. W.

The inhabitants of Richmond and Mancheſter, are informed, that very fine and extenſive

PASTURAGE,

(Chiefly Low GROUND)

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION adjoining Mancheſter, by the week or month, on very low terms.

Cheſterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

The Friends of Meſſrs. CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, *are reſpectfully informed, that*

THE BRITISH BRIG

EARL OF EGLINTON,

JOHN BROWN, Maſter,

Is juſt arrived, and will load at Norfolk, for Liverpool, to their addreſs: As the greateſt part of her cargo is ready, ſhe will meet with diſpatch: A few paſſengers can alſo be accommodated. For terms apply to

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has juſt imported for ſale, by the lateſt arrivals,

LIVERPOOL SALT,

Looſe and in Sacks,

NAILS of all kinds, OSNABURGS, LINENS, SEINE TWINE & CORKS, STONE and QUEENS WARE, &c.

NORFOLK, June 2 1789.

To be Sold,

At the STORE of JOHN FOSTER, on Monday the 15th inſt. and to continue from day to day, 'till all are ſold,

HIS REMAINING STOCK

Conſiſting of a variety of

DRY GOODS,

RUM, MOLASSES, | GIN, PORK, &c. &c.

N. B He will continue ſelling by wholeſale and retail, at very reduced prices, 'till the public ſale commences.

The ſubſcriber intending to leave this continent in a few weeks, ſolicits all thoſe indebted to him, and to the late concern of SMITH & FOSTER, to make immediate payment. Any perſon having demands againſt them, upon application will be immediately diſcharged.

JOHN FOSTER.

RICHMOND. June 2, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 12, 1789.

THE Subſcriber, having been appointed to the office of Notary-Public for the Diſtrict of Williamſburg by the Honourable the Executive, has now qualified under his commiſſion, and is ready to execute any buſineſs which may be required. Deeds of all kinds will be prepared by him on application.

ROBERT SAUNDERS.

To be Sold,

For ready money, at New-Kent courthouſe, on Thurſday the 11th of June, being court day,

2175 Acres of LAND,

the property of LEWIS WEBB, lying in Albemarle county, which land is contained in his ſchedule. Part of a tract of land formerly belonging to FOSTER WEBB, adjoining the lands of ISAAC DAVIS and JACOB WATTS,

By AUSTIN HEWLETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

MAY 18, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG June 5, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city as a Runaway, a negro man who calls himſelf SAM, and that he belongs to Mr. Joſhua Moore near the town of Suffolk, he is a thick, ſhort, ſtrong made fellow, very black, and ſtammers much in his ſpeech when ſpoke to.—His owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

TAKEN up at Chepokes, in Surry county, a dark bay HORSE, with hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock, W. H. in a piece, and is adjudged to be 18 years old. Poſted and appraiſed to 30/.—Alſo a red COW with a motley face, marked with a ſwallow fork and underkeel in the right ear, and a ſwallow fork in the left, ſhe has by her ſide a red Calf with a white face, which ſaid cow and calf has been poſted and apraiſed to two pounds ten ſhillings.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, Jun.

TAKEN up in May 1788, in Powhatan county, a red STEER with ſome white under his belly, marked with an underkeel in the right ear, and crop in the left, judged to be five years old this ſpring; the points of his horns ſawed. Appraiſed to £. 3.

STEPHEN FORSEE.

TAKEN up in Powhatan county, a dark brindled STEER, about four years old, marked with a crop and half crop in each ear. Appraiſed to three pounds.

WILLIAM GOLDING.

POET's CORNER.

On the amiable CONSORT of our illuſtrious WASHINGTON's paſſing through Piladelphia on her way to New-York.

TOUCH, touch the ſtring of rapt'rous joy!
My fair one's eyes I've ſeen:
With raptures I the time employ
To hail our *Fabian* Queen!

Pure, unaffected, and ſedate
Surpaſs all pedigree;
What, tho' ſhe fills no chair of ſtate!
She reigns ſtill with the free.

Meekneſs adorns her as a robe
Of moſt tranſcendent die!
With goodneſs join'd, o'er all the globe
The ſiſter virtues fly!

Let princes boaſt of titles great,
Obtain'd by force or fraud!
Mere trappings of a pageant ſtate!
And ſlaves their titles *laud*!

COLUMBUS.

ANECDOTE.

MADAM SIMON a rich and young widow of Montpellier in France, entertained ſo ſtrong an affection for her old ſpouſe deceaſed, that ſhe cauſed his image to be cut out as large as the life in wood, which ſhe placed every night by her ſide in bed. The ſingular conjugal affection of the young lady for old Simon, and the tears and careſſes which ſhe laviſhed on the wooden image of her huſband, were for a long time the only topic of converſation at Montpellier. A handſome young man of the neighbourhood, who had long ſolicited in vain the good graces of the widow, had recourſe to the friendly offices of her fille de chamber, on whom he prevailed, by dint of preſents, to ſubſtitute him one night inſtead of the block. On the morning preceding the happy night the Abigail came into her miſtreſs's chamber to enquire what ſhe would have for dinner. A ſhoulder of mutton, replied the lady, and a couple of capons with oyſter ſauce Lord, ma'am, returned the fille de chamber, there's not enough of wood in the houſe to make ready ſo many things.—Pray, leave me in peace, replied the widow, and, if you have not enough of wood, there's old Simon in the anti-chamber.

An ACCOUNT *of two very remarkable* OCCURRENCES *in the* NATURAL HISTORY *of* CONNECTICUT.

WINDHAM reſembles Rumford, and ſtands on Winnomantic river. Its meeting-houſe is elegant, and has a ſteeple, bell and clock, Its court-houſe is ſcarcely to be looked upon as an ornament. the township forms four pariſhes and is ten miles ſqare.

Strangers are very much terrified at the hideous noiſe made on ſummer evenings by the vaſt numbers of frogs in the brooks and ponds. There are about thirty different voices among them; ſome of which reſemble the bellowing of a bull. The owls and whipperwills complete the rough concert, which may be heard ſeveral miles. Perſons accuſtomed to ſuch ſerenades are not diſturbed by them at their proper ſtations; but one night, in July, 1758, the frogs of an artificial pond three miles ſqare, and about five miles from Windham, finding the water dried up, left the place in a body, and marched, or rather hopped, towards Winnomantic river. They were under the neceſſity of taking the road and going through the town, which they entered about midnight. The bull frogs were the leaders, and the pipers followed without number. They filled a road forty yards wide for four miles in length, and were for ſeveral hours paſſing through the town, unuſually clamorous the inhabitants were equally perplexed and frightened: Some expected an army of French and Indians; others feared an earthquake, and diſſolution of nature. The conſternation was univerſal Old and young, male and female, fled naked from their beds with worſe ſhriekings than thoſe of the frogs. The event was fatal to ſeveral women. The men, after a flight of half a mile, in which they met with many broken ſhins finding no enemy in purſuit of them, made a halt, and ſummoned reſolution enough to venture back to their wives and children; when they diſtinctly heard from the enemy's camp, theſe words, *Wight, Helderken, Dier, Tete*. This laſt they thought meant *treaty*; and plucking up courage, they ſent a triumvirate to capitulate with the ſuppoſed French and Indians. Theſe three men approached in their ſhirts, and begged to ſpeak with the general; but it being dark, and no anſwer given, they were ſorely agitated betwixt hope and fear; and at length however, they diſcovered that the inimical army was an army of thirſty frogs going to the river for a little water.

Such an incurſion was never known before nor ſince; and the people of Windham have been ridiculed for their timidity on this occaſion. I verily believe an army under the Duke of Marlborough would under like circumſtances, have acted no better than they did.

In 1768, the inhabitants of Connecticut river were as much alarmed at an army of catterpillers, as thoſe of Windham were at the frogs; and no one found reaſon to jeſt at their fears. Thoſe worms came in one night and covered the earth on both ſides of that river. to an extent of three miles in front and two in depth. They marched with great ſpeed, and eat up every thing green for the ſpace of 100 miles, in ſpite of rivers, ditches, fires, and the united efforts of 1000 men. They were, in general, two inches long, had white bodies covered with thorns, and red throats. When they had finiſhed their work, they went down to the river Connecticut, where they died, poiſoning the waters until they were waſhed into the ſea. This calamity was computed by ſome to the vaſt number of trees lying in the creeks, and to the cinders, ſmoke, and fires made to conſume the waſte wood, for three or four hundred miles up the Connecticut; while others thought it augurated future evils ſimilar to thoſe in Egypt. The inhabitants of the Verdmonts would unavoidably have periſhed by famine in conſequence of the devaſtation of thoſe worms, had not a remarkable providence filled the wilderneſs with wild pigeons, which were killed by ſticks as they ſat on the branches of trees in ſuch multitudes, that 30 000 people lived on them for three weeks. If a natural cauſe may be aſſigned for the coming of the froga and catterpillers, yet the viſit of the pigeons to a wilderneſs in Auguſt has been neceſſarily aſcribed to an interpoſition of infinite power and goodneſs. Happy will it be for America, if the ſmiling providence of Heaven produces gratitude, repentance, and obedience, amongſt her children!

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 25, 1789.

ANNE SLAUGHTER, Plaintiff.
againſt
ROBERT SLAUGHTER, and COCKRAN, & Company. } Defendants

THE defendants COCKRAN, & Company, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country—On the motion of the Plaintiff, by her Counſel—It is ordered that the ſaid Defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of Fairfax, in the county of Fairfax, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

RICHMOND, May 28, 1789.

THE partnerſhip between DARMSDATT & ALEXANDER will be diſſolved the 1ſt of July next, by mutual conſent; all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid concern, are deſired to bring in their accounts; and all perſons indebted to ſaid concern, are deſired to pay the ſame to JOSEPH DARMSDATT who is appointed to ſettle all matters belonging to ſaid concern.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.
SAMUEL ALEXANDER.

*** In future the buſineſs will be carried on by the ſubſcriber, who begs leave to return his moſt grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their paſt favours, and humbly ſolicits a continuance thereof.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.

RICHMOND, May 12, 1789.

THE Subſcriber informs the public, he at preſent occupies a houſe convenient to the North end of the Capitol, where he purpoſes to accommodate gentlemen as uſual: He intends alſo keeping a COFFEE-ROOM.—And requeſts all perſons indebted to him to be ſpeedy in payment, that he may be enabled to adjuſt expeditiouſly all claims againſt himſelf.

And has for Sale a valuable

NEGRO WOMAN

capable of any kind of houſe buſineſs, particularly as a Sempſtreſs, with two female children: A variety of uſeful furniture; a number of good beds, &c. &c. for caſh, or credit, as may be agreed on by application to

ROBERT ANDERSON.

To be Sold,

By public auction, on Tueſday the 16th of June, before the Raleigh tavern (Williamſburg)

A Tract of LAND,

CONTAINING 200 ACRES,

Belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM ROWSAY, dec. it lies upon York river, about ſix miles below the city of Williamſburg, joining the lands of Dr. William Paſteur, on the mouth of King's creek It is a moſt beautiful and healthy ſituation, and commands an excellent proſpect of the river. There is alſo a fine ſpring of choice water, and as good a landing as any on the creek, within two or three hundred yards of the houſe; the beſt of fiſh, oyſters, wildfowl, &c. may be taken at a very ſmall diſtance from the houſe. One third at leaſt of the land is well timbered with oak and hickory, and great part of the other abounds in large pine, which is well calculated for rails. This tract has greatly the advantage of many others as it is eaſily incloſed by having a great part of it bounded by a navigable creek, which affords a ſufficient quantity of good marſh; the range for ſtock is equal to any in that part of the country. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

THE ADMINISTRATORS.

Williamſburg, May 2, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 25th, 1789.

CUMBERLAND WILSON, Plaintiff.
againſt
ROBERT RUTHERFORD and MARY his wife, SAMUEL COATS and MORDECAI LEWIS. } Defendants.

THE defendants Samuel Coats and Lydia his wife and Mordecai Lewis, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country. It is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the Pariſh of Fairfax in the county of Fairfax on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

Warrington & Keene,

Have imported by the BOWMAN, and the late veſſels from LONDON, &c an extenſive

SPRING & SUMMER ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of by package, piece, or retail.

They have alſo a great variety of

EAST INDIA

Chintz, Ginghams, Hummums (for long cloths) ſtriped and plain Dimitys, book, jaconet, and ſtriped Muſlins, Perſians, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c and

FINE HYSON TEA.

Muſical inſtruments, ſets of ſtrings, and books of Muſic, for do.

A freſh ſupply of LAW BOOKS.

All ſorts of fiſhing tackle, and two good ſeines 35 fathom long and 12 feet deep in the middle. Three elegant cart-metal window balconies, with a compleat ſet of window frames, and oak ſaſhes to ſuit do.

Which will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for CASH, TOBACCO, GINSANG, and PUBLIC SECURITIES, at their current value.

RICHMOND, May 12, 1789.

☞ *Notice is hereby given to the CLERKS of the ſeveral Diſtrict Courts, that the papers in the ſuits inſtituted in the General Court are now arranged, and ready to be delivered.*

J. BROWN.

Richmond, May 13, 1789.

☞ *Half the amount of the remaining Regiſtered Warrants will be diſcharged on application at the Treaſury.*

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office, May 2, 1789.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS, And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, *By the* PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER OF ATTORNEY's,
NOTES OF HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS OF LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS OF SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS OF TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 1785, 87, & 88.

Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.